

BRYAN FIGHTS PARKER; GAYNOR LOOMS LARGE

Nebraskan's Friends Opposed
Democratic Standard Bearer in
1904 for Temporary Chairman.

MAYOR'S CHANCES BRIGHTER

O'Gorman, Groomed by Wilson
Forces for Presiding Officer,
Favor's N. Y. Executive for
Baltimore Nomination.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Baltimore, June 18.—Alton B. Parker is the choice of the majority of the national committee now here for temporary chairman of the Democratic National convention. Selection of Parker would mean an attempt to eliminate Bryan, but the "Peoples Leader's" friends, and there are many of them in Baltimore already, say he is not to be eliminated. The attitude of Bryan and his friends toward Parker will be the chief factor that will weigh with the subcommittee in making the arrangements for the opening of the convention. The Nebraska friends say that Parker will not be acceptable to the progressives.

The Woodrow Wilson forces continue to groom Senator O'Gorman for temporary chairman. They believe that Murphy and Tammany Hall will fall in behind the New York Senator in that event. The fight which is being made by the Wilson people for O'Gorman has been somewhat strengthened by O'Gorman's enthusiastic advocacy of Mayor Gaynor as a candidate. While O'Gorman has made it plain that he thinks Wilson can carry New York, he is also whooping it up for Gaynor.

This has had the effect of making him less partial to the Wilson people, but they are still anxious for his selection. Should he be named he would be recognized as an original Wilson advocate, the Wilson men say, and this victory would be used by the Wilson people as indicative of their control of the convention. The Clark forces have withdrawn from the fight for the chairmanship.

That Mayor Gaynor is one of the strongest candidates in the Democratic race and that his chances for the nomination are growing brighter as the convention approaches, was the assertion of Edward S. Seton, one of the assistant secretaries of the Democratic National Committee this morning.

"Mayor Gaynor's strength is far greater than the casual observer would believe," said Mr. Seton. "He, first of all, is an able man—one of the ablest in the Democratic party. He is the only man in the Democratic party who can positively carry New York State, and he could with his personality develop a great strength all over the country in a comparatively short time."

"I believe he will be nominated," said Mr. Seton, responding to a point blank question.

Mr. Seton then went on to explain that with Murphy's ninety "steadies" the Mayor would enter the convention better than either Harmon or Marshall and nearly as good as Bryan. "Once it is apparent that Wilson or Clark cannot be nominated," said Mr. Seton, "the Bryan influence will be thrown to Gaynor, and gradually the Wilson vote will come over to him. Just watch Gaynor—that's all."

W. F. McComb, of New York, leader of Governor Wilson, took charge of Wilson headquarters today and announced that Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, and Representative Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, would second the nomination of Wilson.

J. Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, came in this afternoon with a plan to swing the Vice-Presidency for an Illinois man. Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, who is looking for the interest of the candidacy of Oscar Underwood, talked things over with the committee.

Friends of Governor Burke, of North Dakota, say that if the convention is deadlocked the Governor will be a "dark horse" candidate for President, but that if the nomination goes East or South Governor Burke will be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

A resolution drawn up by the State Equal Franchise League, providing an equal suffrage plank for the Democratic platform, has been given to Senator Rayner, of Maryland, for presentation to the resolute committee.

Manuel Quezon, resident commissioner of the Philippines at Washington, has urged to Governor Wilson the nomination of a plank endorsing the Philippine independence bill now before Congress.

Secretary of War Woodson has received notification that there will be contests by delegates in the seventh and ninth Congressional districts of Pennsylvania.

GAYNOR BOOMERS PLEASED

Head of Movement to Name
Mayor Returns from Baltimore.

Jacob A. Cantor, former Borough President, who heads the movement to name Mayor Gaynor, returned from Baltimore on Monday night, highly pleased with the reception accorded the mention of the Mayor's name as a possible candidate for the nomination at the Democratic convention.

Mr. Cantor said he had called on the managers of the convention and advised the managers of other aspirants that the Gaynor boomers were not looking for first ballot support, but that it was their idea only to put the name of Mayor Gaynor before the Democrats as the best possible solution of the question if the candidates now in the lead should become defeated. Delegates from all sections of the country, Mr. Cantor found, were well acquainted with the letters and speeches of the Mayor, particularly the letters.

John Godfrey Saxe, Democratic State Senator from the 17th District, said yesterday that Gaynor was the only proper man for the Democrats to choose. If Colonel Roosevelt was in the field, "I cannot imagine a more instructive campaign than to have Roosevelt and Gaynor," said Senator Saxe. "Impassioned generalities and sweeping appeals to the mob against native expositions of simple truths, simply stated. A Roosevelt bubble pricked every hour."

As to what view the New York delegation, held under the domination of "Boss" Murphy by the unit rule, would take of the Gaynor candidacy, no one was in a position to speak with authority. Murphy himself declined to comment upon the Gaynor boom, and fell back on the old phrase he wore thereabout when he was moulding the state convention of 1910 into his hands: "The convention will decide." The Tammany boss denied flatly, however, the story that he had entered into a triple alliance with Taggart, of Indiana, and Roger Sullivan, of Illinois, to nominate Gaynor.

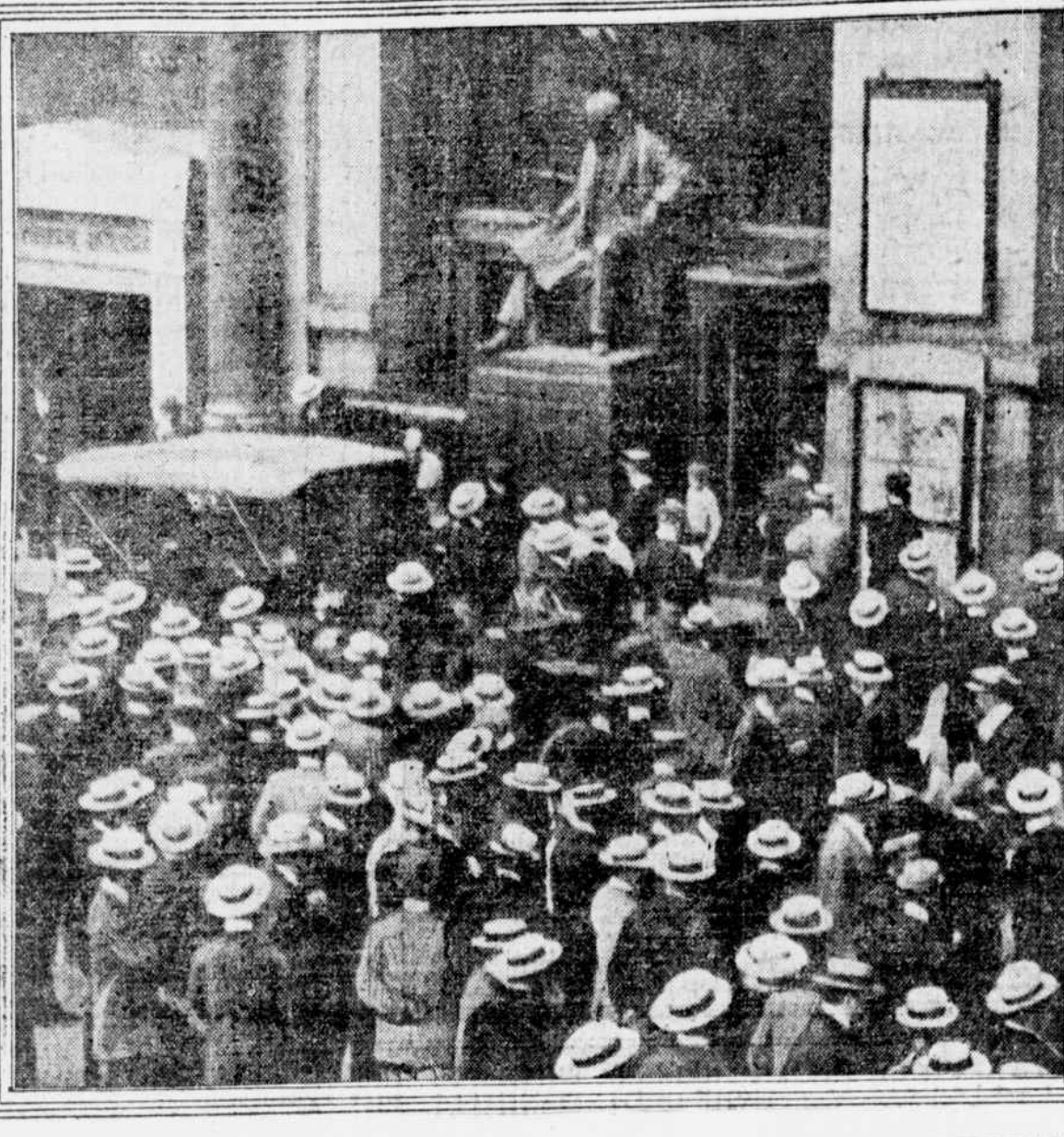
WILSON FEARS PENN. BOLT

Delegates Said to Look on Bryan
with Greater Favor.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, June 18.—Democratic leaders here are doing their utmost to prevent the bolt of a portion of the Pennsylvania delegation from the support of the candidacy of Governor Woodrow Wilson to Colonel William Jennings Bryan. Governor Wilson came to Philadelphia last night to attend a secret meeting. The meeting was held behind closed doors and was attended by Vance C. McCormick, Roland S. Morris and Representative A.

CROWD IN FRONT OF THE TRIBUNE BUILDING BULLETINS FROM CHICAGO.



Mitchell Palmer. None of those present would discuss what was said at his conclusion.

Governor Wilson's presence in Philadelphia was entirely unexpected. It is thought the recent talk of a certain portion of the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation bolting to the support of Bryan is what brought the Governor here to rally his forces. While the session last night was secret it was learned that the discussion was of ways and means for holding the Pennsylvania delegation solid for Governor Wilson.

Although the entire state delegation to the Democratic convention was instructed to vote for Governor Wilson, certain elements in the party predict a bolt to the "Great Commoner," and this has caused much apprehension on the part of the leaders.

Pittsburgh, June 18.—Ex-Mayor George W. Guthrie, chairman of the Democratic state committee, yesterday notified the Democratic delegates from Pennsylvania to the Democratic National Convention to assemble next Monday at noon in Baltimore.

A meeting will be held at that time and steps for a solid organization will be taken. It is understood that Mr. Guthrie will lead the Pennsylvania vote at the convention and that the delegation will vote for Wilson as a unit. The call for the meeting is the result of a secret conference of Governor Wilson and his campaign leaders held in Philadelphia last night. At that meeting, which United States Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, attended, plans were laid for the organization of solid delegations for Wilson from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

TOWNSEND FOR UNDERWOOD

Only Jersey Representative Not
Shouting for Wilson.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Trenton, June 18.—Oscar W. Underwood is the choice of "Chimie Fadden" for the Democratic nomination for President, and "Chimie" doesn't care who knows it, either, for he told Governor Wilson all about it at the State House today.

Governor Wilson had a conference with a number of the Democratic Congressmen from New Jersey this afternoon, at which he discussed a plan of action for the Baltimore convention. To the surprise of his friends, the Governor's office Edward W. Townsend, who represents the 8th New Jersey District in Congress, and whose pen name is "Chimie Fadden," walked into the Governor's private office and joined the conference.

The Smith-Nugent machine is strong in the district where Mr. Townsend represents, and at once the gossip began to whisper that the Representative had forsaken his friends at home and had climbed on the Wilson bandwagon. When the conference was over, however, Mr. Townsend said he was for Underwood, and had told Governor Wilson so, and that the Governor wasn't surprised, merely saying he knew all about it.

Mr. Townsend said he had called on the National Good Roads Congress, at Atlantic City, from September 30 to October 5. President Taft has promised to be there, and Governor Wilson said he would go also, unless something unforeseen happened to prevent him.

Those at the conference, in addition to Mr. Townsend, were Representatives Kinkead, Hughes, Hannell, Bensch and Tuttle, and the talk must have been pleasing to the Governor, for he was in fine humor after it was over. The Congressmen told him of conditions at Washington, which, they said, showed a strong trend in his favor, and they all promised—Townsend excepted, of course—to go to Baltimore and work as hard as they could for him.

A big Jersey City delegation called on the Governor today and urged the appointment of David Edwards as judge of the Hudson County Juvenile Court. Hardly had they left his office when Mayor Wiggins and another delegation called and urged the appointment of Police Justice John Wahl Queen.

Robert Hudspeth, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had a conference with the Governor this morning and then went to Baltimore.

NO VERMONT INSTRUCTIONS

Delegates Go Unpledged to Baltimore—
H. B. Howe for Governor.

Montpelier, Vt., June 18.—Eight delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore—four at-large and two from each district—were named at state and district conventions today. All were unpledged as to President, but were pledged to vote for the re-election of Thomas H. Brown for national committeeman. The convention ended a sharp contest between Mr. Brown and James E. Burke, of Burlington. Harlan B. Howe, of St. Johnsbury, was nominated for Governor and E. M. Melden, of Rutland, and A. O. Sawyer, of Sharon, were named as candidates for representatives in the 1st and 2d districts, respectively.

FIRE IN CONVENTION HALL

Chicago, June 18.—A flashlight explosion set fire to one of the decorations in the convention hall soon after the proceedings opened today. After smoldering a few moments it was extinguished by a fireman with his fingers. There was absolutely no excitement.

IN T. R. TAFT RACE UP BAY

Rival Delegates Speed Each in
Own Tug for Special Train.

WANAMAKER ONE OF THEM

Merchant Hopes to Second President's
Nomination—Edmond
B. Osborne Other Man.

Two fast tugs left the side of the Kaiser Wilhelm II last night, while two special trains waited in separate stations with steam up, ready for a race to Chicago to bear rival delegates to Chicago in a record breaking race. John Wanamaker, delegate from Pennsylvania, was the man who had promised the President to second his nomination at the convention, while the man who wanted to beat him to the scene of the conflict was Edmond B. Osborne, delegate from New Jersey, pledged to Theodore Roosevelt.

The Lancaster, crack tug of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took Mr. Wanamaker aboard at 10:50 o'clock, and forty minutes later deposited him on the Jersey City dock of the railroad. Within five minutes he had said farewell to his son and the members of his family who had come to welcome him and was speeding across country on an eighteen-hour schedule to the Windy City. At midnight Mr. Osborne had not started. When seen on leaving the ship there was some doubt in his mind as to whether he would continue the race. The officials of the New York Central, however, promised to drop him at Chicago in sixteen hours if he took the train waiting for him at the Grand Central Station.

Fearing he might lose in his contest against time, Mr. Wanamaker sent yesterday to his son, Rodman Wanamaker, for transmission to Edward Randolph Wood, his alternate in the convention, a wireless message in the nature of a seconding speech. It says in part:

"The eyes of the whole world rest today upon this convention. The Republic of America has been for 134 years the star of hope, brightening the sea in its successful progress without heritage to ruler-ship."

William H. Taft holds the certificate of ability, vouchsafed to him in calmer moments. He has worthily served the term of four years of hard labor in his supreme office. He has gained in fitness and is better prepared today than ever to conduct the affairs of the ninety-six millions of abashed voters."

I second his nomination for the Presidency for two reasons to which I can personally vouch.

First—That radical changes in the administration mean further depression and losses to labor.

Second—Uncertainty and instability in the conduct of public affairs means distress and demoralization in business.

William H. Taft, in my opinion, is much more qualified than any other man in sight to take charge in the confusion and to relieve labor and business from the uncertainty and instability in the conduct of public affairs which are many."

The tug—the Lancaster—which met the Kaiser Wilhelm at Quarantine, bore Rodman Wanamaker and his wife and two children, Marie Louise and Rodman, 2d. The transatlantic ferry had not come to a standstill before the Lancaster had warped fast to her side.

Even before the tug had drawn alongside of the Kaiser Wilhelm, a white haired man was waiting at the ship's ladder, looking eagerly toward the Lancaster. As soon as the means of transfer had been adjusted, he stepped briskly over the steamer's side and began to descend. It was Mr. Wanamaker, entering the homestead, as it were, in his race from Europe.

As soon as Mr. Wanamaker jumped on the deck of the Lancaster, the tug started off at full speed up the bay, and made her way through the maze of harbor craft to the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where a special train, consisting of the private car ideal and a steel day coach for ballast, was in waiting.

At the station Mr. Wanamaker said his goodbyes to his son and the latter's wife and children, then boarded the private car, accompanied only by his secretary and valet.

The train will have a clear track, and is due at Chicago at 6 o'clock this evening.

Before the Lancaster left Pier A on her way to meet the Kaiser Wilhelm II, Rodman Wanamaker, in speaking of the Chicago convention, said that what this country needed was statesmanship, not politics, and that if Theodore Roosevelt were elected the business men would "be up against it."

THATCHER KILLED BY FALL

Scaffold Collapses Under Brook-
lyn Buildings Superintendent.

ON OFFICIAL INSPECTION

Master of Craft at Twenty-four,
He Erected Many of Finest
Structures in Kings.

John Thatcher, who erected many of Brooklyn's finest buildings and had been Superintendent of Buildings in that borough during the present administration, was killed yesterday by a fall from a scaffold while looking over a flat house in course of construction at Snedker avenue and New Lots Road. Although picked up and carried to a hospital, he died at 10 o'clock in the morning, he succumbed to his injuries at 5 o'clock at the Bradford Street Hospital.

On Friday Chief Inspector Matthew J. Kennedy of the Bureau of Buildings stopped work on the flat house, which is owned by the Wyona Building Company, of No. 24 1/2 25th street. Mr. Kennedy said that the scaffold, which was erected by the company, was not properly braced and that it was unsafe.

Mr. Thatcher went to the building to see that his inspector's instructions were being carried out. As staircases had not been installed, he climbed up ladders to a scaffold on the third floor. John Tenenora, seventeen years old, of No. 357 Broadway, who was employed as a bricklayer, was with him. Suddenly the scaffold gave way and both men tumbled to the cellar, a distance of between forty and fifty feet.

The bricklayer landed on a pile of dirt and was not seriously injured, but the building superintendent struck a beam in his descent and then landed in the cellar with great force.

Building Inspector John Snackenberg and Arthur S. Beck, Mr. Thatcher's chauffeur, ran to his aid. Discovering that the Superintendent's fall had been jammed in his throat, the chauffeur extricated him and so prolonged his life for a few hours.

The laborers were ordered to call an ambulance, but they were confused and several minutes were wasted before Mr. Snackenberg ran to a telephone himself. Dr. Campbell came with the ambulance from the Bradford Street Hospital and removed the Superintendent to a hospital.

Mr. Thatcher was also summoned in the case, for hope of saving the injured man's life was at first entertained. E. H. Thatcher, his son, was notified, and he arranged to have his father removed to his home, No. 260 Flatbush avenue. The patient's condition forbade any transfer, however. He partially regained consciousness and was in such pain that frequent injections of morphine were administered until the end of his life.

Mr. Thatcher was born at Egremont, England, in 1832. His father was a police inspector at Liverpool. When he was five years old, his family moved to Flintshire, North Wales, and twelve years later came to America and took up their home in Brooklyn. When ten years old, the boy was apprenticed to a mason and became a master builder by twenty-four.

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'JACK' CUDAHY AND WIFE REUNITED BY CHURCH

Both Catholics and Believe Mar-
riage Tie Was Not Broken
by Court's Decree.

TOGETHER IN WIFE'S HOME

Couple Were Divorced After
Husband's Attack on Jere S.
Lillis, Banker—Children a
Factor in Reconciliation.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Cudahy have been reunited. Two years ago a formal decree of divorce was issued to them by Judge Slover. This followed the sensational attack of the husband upon Jere S. Lillis, a banker.

Last week a reconciliation was effected and the two returned to housekeeping in the apartment that has been occupied by Mrs. Cudahy since a short time after the divorce.

Catholics in religion and heredity, they came to the belief that their marriage in the Catholic Church in Omaha, on December 21, 1899, was not broken by the divorce decree granted by Judge Slover two years ago. And this have they begun their married life anew.

The four children of the couple also played a part in the reconciliation, and the Circuit Court will be asked to return them to their parents. The children were placed in charge of their grandmother, Mrs. Michael Cudahy, of Chicago, who placed them in a school in New Jersey.

There have been rumors of reconciliation between "Jack" Cudahy and his wife ever since December, 1910, less than four months after their summary divorce, on August 23 of that year.

Cudahy is the son of Michael Cudahy, the millionaire banker, who died shortly after his son's divorce. Mrs. Cudahy was before her marriage Miss Edna Corwin, an Omaha belle. They were married on December 23, 1899. On the day of their marriage Cudahy's father made him manager of his Kansas City packing interests.

The couple settled in a handsome home in Kansas City. They seemed very devoted to each other. Four children were born to them.

Among their friends was Jere S. Lillis, president of the Western Exchange Bank, of Kansas City, and a bachelor. He was frequently at their home. At length Cudahy became suspicious that Lillis was too attentive to his wife. On the evening of March 5, 1910, the banker took Mrs. Cudahy for an automobile ride and on their return he went into the Cudahy home. A few minutes later Cudahy and his wife entered, armed and bound the caller and mutilated him with a knife. Cudahy left the house and did not return. In August Mrs. Cudahy divorced him, but the custody of the children was entrusted to Michael Cudahy, who allowed the mother \$5,000 a year during her life or till she married again.

When Michael Cudahy died shortly afterward "Jack" Cudahy inherited a large part of his father's \$25,000,000 fortune. The four children got \$5,000 each. Mrs. Cudahy died at the time that her marriage had been purely a love match and in no way influenced by her husband's financial prospects. She said she did not believe they were altogether unengaged, despite the Lillis incident and its attendant jealousies.

Last summer Mrs. Cudahy accused her former mother-in-law of spiriting her child away and said she could not see them and expressed herself very bitterly against her husband's family.

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U. S. MOVES TO END THE COAL TRUST

Continued from first page.

Aims at General Relief.

The aim of the commission in instituting the investigation is to afford general relief and obviate the necessity of the innumerable complaints from the victims of the combination. It is believed that justice can be attained for all concerned in a more expeditious manner than by hearing the individual complaints over and over, year in and year out. The commission believes that a final adjudication of the points involved can be accomplished and that the coal trust can be effectively crushed by the proceedings.

The Department of Justice, it will be remembered, was the first to respond to the demand that the consumer's interest be conserved in the profitable bargain struck between operator and miner. That bargain, in simple terms, provided that the operator should pay the miner 54 per cent more wages, or, in round numbers, \$6,000,000 more a year, and charge to recoup himself 25 cents more a ton for domestic sizes of anthracite, or \$15,000,000 more a year. No advocate in behalf of the coal monopoly has yet explained away the appalling discrepancy between what the operator was going to give the miner and what he was going to give to himself.

The Department of Justice, in view of the "anthracite trust" suit pending before the Supreme Court, proceeded to investigate not the combination of operators, but the associations of dealers in the various cities, notably in Philadelphia. This investigation is now in progress.